From The Weekly Iribune of June 6. CONTRIBUTORS' NOTES AND QUERIES. Professor W. A. Henry reports in reference to mellage, at the Experimental Farm of the University of Wisconsin, that cows were fed with all the cured corn fodder they would eat by stripping off the leaves and other tender portions for themselves, together with one pound each of bran and of corn meal and one and a half pounds of oil meal for each mimal. Other cows had the same grain and all the ensilage they would eat, made from fodder corn from the same field. Comparing the effect of the yields of equal areas in corn fodder, the fodder of rields of equal areas in corn fodder, the fodder of one area being cured as usual and fed as above, that of the other made into ensilage, the latter went about twice as far as the former. This is explained, at least mainly, by the fact that the cows ate the ensilage clean, but would not eat the stalks of the fodder; but the Professor thinks the silo should be credited with thus securing the complete utilitzation of the fodder. The cows fed on ensilage gave 10 per cent more milk and 11 per cent more outter than those fed on cured fodder; no difference could be perceived between the samples of butter made of the two fodders. Ensilage was fed to calves with very good results, and steers made a fair gain in weight on ensilage alone. The entire cost of a ton of the ensilage stowed away in the silo was estimated to be about \$1.50.—[C. C. G.

FARM AND GARDEN.

was estimated to be about \$1 50.—[C. C. G. ...While making some new fence we lately chanced upon a novel economy. We were stretching barbed wire along a line of hedge of barberry and sweet brier planted last year and had set chestnut posts or stakes to support the wire. About every 40 feet a young tree of catalpa on one line and locust on another were planted in the hedge rew for future holding of the wire. The posts were peeled, the bark coming off freely (in May), and the 8 feet the bark coming off freely (in May), and the S feet long and S or 10 inches wide plates of bark were curling up as they dried, when it occurred to us that they were the very thing to give completeness and security to our job. Cattle turned in would not touch the barberry or brier, but would browse the trees or bend them down and break them. To prevent this we incased each tree with an S-foot cylinder of bark, a perfect armor of defence and support. We have since armored some young street trees in the same way, and by tying with three narrow bands of waste tin put on at equal heights the row looks as tidy as a new churn with polished hoops. The cutting of the posts in April or May is not recommended; late June would be better for durability, but these will last well until the safely secured trees become competent supports.—[W.

... Nearly three-fourths of an inch of water fel

... Nearly three-fourths of an inch of water fel during the heavy thunder shower on the 15th ult. The orchards were in bloom, and we talked of the effect of such a rain-washing of the blossoms. They were so abundant it was well they should be thinned. But rain did not affect them much. Many were not open, many inclined downward were sheltered by the umbrella-like calyx. Of those were sheltered by the umbrella-like calyx. Of those exposed the pollen cases were not yet open in many, and as to the most critically vital point, the gaunike drop in the funnel-like mouth of the stigma, it may perhaps be washed away or reduced by long-continued heavy rain, but in an experiment made upon grape-blossoms under glass, a continued dash of water from the coarsest rose of a syringe seemed to have no ill effect upon the drop. It looked afterward as capable as ever of receiving and retaining the fertilizing grain of pollen that it was waiting for.—[Blairco.

.. I have been tying up canes of raspberries; Clarke and other antwerps, which were protected well by simply sticking some evergreen prunings among them in November. I set light five-foot stakes, kept for the purpose, in the middle of a scattered clump of cases, draw their tops one by one tered clump of caues, draw their tops one by one arch-wise in to the stake, and the fast with shreds of the leaves of a Yucca diamentosa. This material I find worthy, for its hardness and durability, of all that has been said in commendation of it. Only a part of the seedlings afford the very long tough leaves that are best; such as do are worthy of propagation by taking off side root but's in the spring for a stock for garden and vineyard use. These shreds are more easily and rapidly manipulated than twine.—[Quartus.

...To show the effects of different seasons: one pring I had early near May 29; this year they only

spring I had early peas May 29; this year they only began blossoming May 20, and there will probably be none for table before about the middle of June. Apple trees began blossoming here May 5-some a week later, and still in full bloom. In cold seasons the blossoming period continues longer than in warm or hot ones. Forsythia usually is only three weeks in blossom; this spring it has continued a full month.—[Subscriber, Toms River, N. J.

.Mr. J. C. Pierce relates that last winter a condried up prematurely four months before calving; she had been in the habit of giving milk up to the time of coming in. He could think of no reason for it except the free use of buckwheat bran for feed, "as she was in good flesh." A lack of nutrition always tends to drying 'down milk, and the scanty nutri-ment afforded by buckwheat bran could hardly be expected to have any other effect.—[A Dairyman.

EXPERIENCE AND INCIDENT.

distinct and so grand a grower, and is likely to be so serviceable for wood on the Western plains, that it should by no means be allowed to go out of culture merely because the male flowers have a fetid smell during their brief season of bloom. Dr. Thur-ber says the femula bloom. smeil during their brief season of bloom. Dr. Thur-ber says the female blossoms are quite inedorous, and as they grow on some trees entirely without any male blossoms nurserymen would do well to obtain stock of such from which it would be easy to propa-gate by root-cuttings. They will multiply them-selves fast enough where but few are wanted, for every piece of root left in the ground will send up a sprout, after the manner of that first-class farmer's tree, the yellow locust.

A correspondent of The Bath Times owns a BAREFOOTED HORSE which has not been shod in line years. The hoofs are tough and smooth, and the animal has never stumbled or met with an accident. Some of the advantages are: Saving on blacksmith bill; no wearing out of stable floors by stamping; no laneness from defective shocing; no balling or calking in snow.

* The near-sighted farmers of Vermont and elsewhere who FLAVOR GLUCOSE WITH A LITTLE MAPLE SWEET and sell it at high price as pure product of the sugarbush, are being found out, and will learn, maybe too late, that falsehood always brings confusion and loss. Mr. A. W. Cheever justly complains of having been lately victimized in this way, paying "\$1 25 per gallon for what turned out to be principally glucose."

* * A practical man engaged in ORANGE CULTURE in Florida estimates the product at \$2 per tree, or, in other words, no more average profit than from apple, pear and peach orchards at the North-land speculators to the contrary notwithstanding.

" It is a fortunate circumstance that many of the agricultural papers urge from time to time BET-TER TILLAGE OF SMALLER SURFACE. Manure and labor concentrated on one-fourth the area would often give more crop than if thinly distributed over the whole field. A special advantage of the improved system, as pointed out by a New-England correspondent of *The American Cultivator*, is that grass seeding lasts much longer on land thoroughly fertilized and cultivated in the previous rotation.

* In reference to the necessity of FREE RANGE FOR FOWLS The Western Rural mentions a Chicago faucier who says his poultry in confined city quarters are "not much over half as large" as those of the same breed on his farm.

* Readers whose light heads are on the turn toward the current speculative Mania in Cattle AND SHEEP RANCHING of the Western plains are and sheep ranching of the western plants are properly cautioned by The Pittsburg Stockman to "keep out of any huge company"—" gang of capitalists who reap the benefit." "It is much better for both the country and yourself that you carry on your business as a man and a citizen rather than as the tool of a corporation."

A correspondent of The London Gardeners' Chronicle objects, with excellent reason, to digging Among STRAWBERRIES early in the season; his practice is to give the bed a good top-dressing of detayed manure in autumn, and in spring place a little speat tanbark around each plant to keep the fruit clean.

Secretary Charles W. Garfield, of the Michigan Horticultural Society, pursues his laudable aim of inducing a general planting of TREES AND FLOWERS IN SCHOOL GROUNDS of the grand and "amoene ila. A special circular to teachers calls their ntion in stirring terms to the desirableness of eading the thoughts and activities of children to oppreciation of natural objects and invites them agage their pupils in preparing for exhibits of flowers of their own raising in competition for prizes of \$15, \$10, \$5 and \$3 which are to be used at the next fair for successful effort in this cities.

" Mr. W. S. Devoe lately made at the Ohio Exment Station ninety-one different TESTS OF CORN. Most of the samples were sent by ers (too often without any accompanying statent of facts concerning the variety and the mode eping), and there were 82 of dent, 3 of flinthe hardiest-and 6 of sweet. The percentage of germination varied from 0 up to 100, and is extreme difference occurred in corn (Learning)

winter, and the perfect germinator from the same, husked and dried in the fail. Of the selections reported as taken from the crib, or left in the shock, an average of only 45.6 per cent grew; of that dried in autumn, or kept from severe freezing, an average of 89 per cent sprouted. Kernels known to be from the butt end invariably produced the strongest radicle, and 76.1 per cent of them sprouted and those from the middle next, but only 58.2 per cent sprouted. Of those from the tips 70,3 per cent

BY-NOTES ON BACK NUMBERS. As a contrasting corollary to what Mrs. Mary Wager-Fisher says on the dangers from habits of 'sloppiness," may be mentioned the dread of dust which possesses the souls of these same sloppy housekeepers. They deluge their floors weekly and keep all the back yard seething with a wet that is full of fermentable and putrescent matter through all the warm season, because they abominate dust, all the warm season, because they abominate dust.
Dust—that is, small particles so dry and light as to
float for a time in the air, is hateful, to be sure. If
ritating to the skin and to the breath passages, i
it is otherwise harmless. I know a house in which
mo drug or medicine has been taken for years, the
floors of it have not been wet for months; all slops
are thinly spread over different parts of the garden,
so as to benefit plant growth everywhere, while
they are deprived of the power to combine for harm
to man.

to man. -The water of the well at the above house is not always free from dead worms, etc., but the water used for drinking is taken from a boiler, and as the boiling renders it flat by driving off carbonic acid, it is either used hot or slightly flavored, after the manner of the French can sucrée, or the Scotch meal-drink. The Tribune's article on gapes in chickens describes hot water as destructive of the germs of that complaint, and a previous article recited its value as an insecticide.

—The home-owning by workmen, which Mr. Jame-

son advises, is of great importance. Owners of homes support the settled institutions of government because they are essentially interested in their steadfastness. They avoid drink and dissipation of steadfastness. They avoid drink and dissipation of time because they always find something to occupy themselves usefully and pleasantly at home; and they make good workmen, good neighbors and good citizens, because they are anchored to the soil, and it is in the interest of their daily bread to commend their own conduct and that of their children to public and general approval and favor.

-Mr. George T. Fish's advice to lawn-makers to more seldom the first year is to be heeded. A fair growth is needed to make the roots strong. Pastures in spring start weakly or vigorously in proportion as they have been closely and continually eaten off in September and October, or allowed a eaten off in September and October, or allowed a month or six weeks of entire freedom from hoofs and teeth and even human feet, to gather rootstreugth for a strong push in May. All such evergreen low plants need the same preparation. Winter wheat and strawberry plants for example can only yield a handsome crop after having grown freely in ground free of weeds and free of crushing or biting trespass through the previous late fall months.

—An illustration of this is afforded by the tufts

of rank growth seen here and there in pastures in the spring. As a disc of droppings is found in the middle of each luxuriant hillock, the extra dark green blades, which the owner wishes he could but have over the whole paddock, are attributed to the manure, but very mistakingly so. The proof of this is that on the commons and in fields where hunger obliges the cattle to eat all close, in spite of their nostrils, the still more abundant droppings show little or no effect in starting spring growth. It is by defending their sites from close cropping in late summer that they so strikingly and quickly nhance growth.

-If Mrs. Frank had watched the ants among th aphides ever so closely she would still have failed to see them eat any of them. The disappearance of the aphides was due to a storm washing them away. or to the natural close of their term of life. So far from burting the aphides, the auts caress them with their anteonæ, much as a milkman passes his arm soothingly along the side of a favorite cow before milking her. Or they tickie them slightly to induce the ejection of a drop of sweet liquid which the aut values and drinks as we do milk. It is said of some species of ants that they aid in establishing colonies of aphides upon young leaves, and defend them there for the sake of their yield of sweet nutriment.

-,, Prove all things; hold fast to the good." Habitually acting on this advice, and having seen the use of growing sunflower plants recommended for ser-vice as stakes for tomato plants by a writer to THE TRIBUNE, I have just set out some sunflowers grown in pots in the greenhouse with as many tomato plants. The sunflowers are top-heavy and so they need a stake themselves. I think I shall stick to my dead stakes, which once prepared will last several years with care. The sunflowers require more work, and it is not easy to assure their proper stage of strength and growth. Each tomato plant trained erect up a stake looks neat and gar-lenesque, to say nothing of larger yield and better quality. Peas in circular hills as recommended in THE TRIBUNE, would look well too, and certainly be convenient both for heeing and picking, and that shall be made a trial of.—[Quis-quis.

FOOT-NOTES.

The best sheep in a Massachusetts flock died from exposure to rain after shearing. Two Connecticut cows were lately poisoned by pail of paint carelessly left where they could eat

Dr. E. Lewis Stortevant, Director of the New York State Experiment Station, is influentially urged for the position of Commissioner of Agricul

Professor W. J. Beal remarks very truly in The Grange V testor that "there is too much politics about the Washington Bureau of Agriculture for ubstantial success.

For two years past in May, bunches of wild lowers were distributed to children in the city of London; last season 2,000 of them were made appy by these little gifts.

Blocks of wood two inches square, painted red, are twisted into the upper strand of barbed wire fence as dauger signals to farm stock. Whether the device is patented or not we don't know.

device is patented or not we don't know.

In an obituary notice of Charles Arnold, originator of the American Wonder pea, The London Gardeners' Chronicle says that variety was the first ever raised on our soil which "attained a world-wide reputation and recognition." Mr. D. W. Lewis calls tallow-oil, lard-oil and

ottonseed-oil, "veneered in fresh cream," "the greases"; and he thinks they are pretty sur in the future, as last winter, to break the back obutter held over for higher prices. Mr. F. S. Peer, East Palmyra, N. Y .- author of the

suggestive treatise on "Soiling, Summer and Win-ter"—thinks there is a great practical advantage in regular intervals of milking—at 6 o'clock, morning and evening, throughout the year.

and evening, throughout the year.

The liquid from boiling in water bread toasted very hard is recommended by The Witness as a pleasant as well as wholesome drink for any weather, and exceptionally effective for quenching thirst during the trying heat of harvest time on the farm. Dr.E.Lewis Startevant incidentally mentions that clumps of blood-root-Sanguinaria Canadensistransplanted from the woods to the garden of the State Experiment Station equal for beauty many of our cultivated spring flowers, and excel several of them.

a recent cross—curious if not useful—of gooseberry and black currant, the foliage of all different. Dr. Masters says "the flowers are more like those of the gooseberry; the anthers fully formed but the pollen defective." An English gardener announces eight plants from

pollen defective."

Colonel Alexander Warner, Pomfret, Conn., is described as still a bundle of energies after many years of incessant toil. The Putnam Patriot says he "puts his hand to every project that has any promise of good in it. His own home and surroundings exhibit his executive abilities and characteristics. Everything is of the best, everything is in good order, and every creature he has around his place is gentleness itself."

THE VEGETABLE MARKET OVERSTOCKED.

ASPIRING LETTUCE AND TOO EAGER ASPARAGUS-TRICKS OF MARKETMEN.

"It makes things shoot right up-sort en fires things out of the ground," said a dealer in " garden truck" at Gansevoort Marketon Saturday morning to the nunrise reporter of THE TRIBUNE in answer to an inquiry as to how the hot spell affects the vegetables farmer was from Greenville, N. J., and he com plained of the too rapid growth of the green things to which his garden, and likewise his market-wagon, is devoted. In verification he held up a sprout that would have been lettuce had it not aspired to be a spindling stalk instead of a crisp, solid-headed, salad-making vegetable. "The heat and the rain together, continued the farmer, "are forcing every thing too fast, and the result will be an overcrowded market. All about where I live the land is mostly run for 'truck,' but the other crops-potatoes and corn and the like-are all doing well." J. H. Frederick's, of Queen's, L. L, said that every

thing in his section was doing well, although potatoes are backward. Hay and grain are in good condition and promise fully to equal last year's crop. Asparagus is growing altogether too fast and the market is over-stocked. The result has been to bring prices down very low. There only remains to come into market from the suburbs of New-York an irruption of peas, beans and ested before fully ripe and left in the shock all that there is so much in that line coming

get here about midnight."
"What is the object in starting so early !"

"So as to get the best places in the market. 'First come first served,' is the rule. Now the men who bring in only soup greens want the end places, where the in only soup greens want the end places, where they show up in the back of the wagon just what they have got. Some of the men are shrewd about keeping their places during the day. You see that empty wagon there without any horse? That fellow has sold oue. This was his first wagon-load, which was sent shead to hold the place. In a little while there will be another loaded one bere, and then he'll han of the first one. Oh, yes! There are tricks in all trades but ours."

Another Long Island farmer, when asked how the crops were doing in his section, stopped puffing his clay pipe long enough to respond with a delievte courtesy which had more of the flavor of garlie than the perfume of the wild rose about it:

"Well 'nough, farzino. Why!"

It was explained to the Long Island autocrat that the public were hungering and thirsting for information about the "craps," and that Thie Tringune always applied at headquarters in such important cases. While it was evident the genticman had a grievance, not to mention a large-sized wagon load or unsold truck left on bis hands, the manner in which he was addressed moilided him to the degree of inducing him to add:

"Fact is they're doin' too durn well. Big crop's allers a loss. Don'tener see't Bad years one load fetches a handred doilars. Good years—that is, what they call good ones—I fetch in ten loads for the hundred, and noter durn eent more."

The gentleman whose original method in the matter of emphasis appeared to take the satisfying form of forshow up in the back of the wagon just what they have

good ones—I fetch in ten loads for the inhuted, and noter durn centimore."

The gentleman whose original method in the matter of emphasis appeared to take the satisfying form of fortifying several short words by an arbitrary amalgamation into a single large one, turned away from the reporter to make change with a Clinton-place boarding-mistress who was indulging herself in the luxury of a 5-cent bunch of onions.

Reports from various parts of Long Island, Staten Island and the nearer points in New Jersey, went to show that while the hot weather is beneficial to other crops, it has forced the products of the truck gardens to an exuberance of growth incompatible with the relations of supply and demand.

FULTON MARKET HANDICAPPED.

HOW THE BRIDGE AFFECTS ITS BUSINESS-CON-FLICT OF OPINION.

The countenances of the marketmen in Fulton Market were as numerous and as varied recently as are the colors in a bed-quilt. Some were chipper and enirky; these scaled their fish or shelled their peas to the accompaniment of a soul-stirring whistle or a verse of "Strolling on the Brooklyn Bridge"; others were sad and bore close resemblance to the Dismai Swamp; they spilled berries and broke eggs and said "cuss words." There were others who were sometimes sour and sad, sometimes pleasant and giddy. All in all, it was danger ous ground. Things were very uncertain ail day. The sun went down upon a descried market, for emigration set in early. The marketmen desired to sleep off the effects of the day.

There has been a growing feeling that when the Brooklyn Bridge was opened many people who heretofore had bought a potato or rump in Fulton Market would be tolled away, and that the place that knew them once would know them no more again forever. There was great anxiety lest the bloodthirsty marketmen of Washington Market should "scoop" the unsuspecting patron of Fulton Market. Con-sequently all this biting of nails, gnashing of teeth and looking glum. It has come true that with the opening of the Bridge there has been a notlesable failing off in the number of people who daily stroll through the mar-ket. Saturday is the most busy day of the week, and usually the place is crowded from early morn till very dewy eve. On Saturday last, however, there were only a few people passing through the beautiful corridors of the market. Time and the Bridge had changed things. There is a vast variety of opinion as to whether trade has been affected or not. Some of the more prominent dealers make affidavits that the busine has failen off and will continue to do so; others say upor their honor and everything they hold dear that busines is just as good as ever. The retail dealers complain of a oss of trade. E. G. Blackford was leaning against a large green turtle when a TRIBUNE reporter entered the market.

" Has the opening of the Bridge affected the fish busi ness I" asked the reporter.
" Has it I" replied Mr. Blackford. " Well, it has. B: it's jost as I expected. Our books show in figures that the sales have fallen off very much, especially in our Saturday's business. We looked the matter up to gratify our own curiosity, and that's how I happen to be so positive about it. Of course it's only the small retail trade that is affected, and that is something on which we do not rely to any extent. I've noticed to-day, for instance, that the market has been almost descrited. Usually you will find the place full all day. But the Bridge is a novelty now, and I think that will soon wear off. Still there's no doubt about it; it certainly has taken away a great many customers. That will not make much difference to me, however. One hotel like the Manhattan Beach, in the height

conced any falling off in the business he said: "Not a bit. Mine is a retail business entirely and

noticed any failing off in the business he said:
"Not a bit. Mine is a retail business entirely and
of course I can judge something about it. The
Bridge hasn't made any difference with me yet, but I'm
not so sure but that it will. One would inaturally suppose that the Bridge would tell a great many people to Washington Market, and I guess it will some time,
but it han't struck in it just yet."

At Dorion & Shaffer's a large number of people were
werrying down smail clams and wrestling with lobsters.
In answer to the usual question Mr. Dorion remarked
that his business hadn't been diminaled a particle
stuce the Bridge was opened, "The city," said
he, "has been full of strangers hailing from
Texas and Maine, and hey've come here to see that
Bridge and they were just going to see it if it cost them
ten conta. The result is that they have descended on
this my heath here and have stowed away crabs, systers,
ciams and lobsiers, till you can't rest nor they either.
Therefore, my exchequer is greatly replenished and my
coffiers are chock full. I wish they would open another
Bridge somewhere," and the reporter left Mr. Dorion
hankering after another big liridge.

At the stails of Middleton, Carman & Co. the reporter
talked with one of the firm, who said:
"We had some curiosity on this sniject
said compared our sales for several Saturdays
previous to the opening of the Bridge with those since,
and we've noticed no difference one way or the other.
Of course, business will be affected account or later by
the Bridge, but I don't think it has begun to be felt just
yet."

Among the marketmen opinions differed even as stars

the bridge, but I don't tallek it has begun to be felt just yet."

Among the marketmen opinions differed even as stars in glory. Perhaps a majority thought that no difference had been noticed thus far. One firm stated, in cold and frozen words, that "there hasn't been the slightest difference in our business since the Bridge was opened. On the contrary, we've noticed an increase."

"If It was thought probable," asked the reporter, "that the rents for stails in the market would be raised nex. fail,don't you think you could see a little failing off in the trade i"

The whole firm tlushed and grew as red as a boiled

nex; fail,don't you traink you could see a inter raining on The whole firm thushed and grew as red as a belied looster. As the reporter inrined to go away one of the firm said in a soothing ione of voice that was calculated to inspire pity and win admiration: "Of course you will not put what we said in the paper. Come to think of it, there has been a little—just a little—falling off in the busi-ness, and I wouldn't be surprised, in fact I think there will be less business done here now than ever before." The reporter left him trying to bite off the end of his mustache and looking very care-worn.

SINS PECULIAR TO WEALTHY MEN.

"Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat and swallow a camel," was the Rev. Mr. Talmage's text "A proverb," he said, " is compact wisdom, snowledge in chunks, a library in a sentence, a river pu through a nelli race. The text refers to those who make great bluster about small sins, yet have no appreciation of great ones. There are men who advocate in religion only those things which draw down the corners of the mouth, and denounce all that draw the corners up, but whose own congregations are going to sleep. Now, I say it is worse to go to sleep in church than to smile We need to brighten up our Christian message with such Christ-like vivacity. Again, you will find many merchants who would not take your cloth without paying for it, or if the bank cashthem will return the surplus ier overpays while they have no compunction about going into a stock company and making \$100,000 appear as \$200,000 company and making \$100,000 appear as \$200,000. Haif of the millionnaires of the country have accumulated wealth by watering stocks, yet they will arrest a wharf-rat who steals their evening paper. They will give thanks to God for their prosperity, and kiss their call-dreb good-night with an air that says, 'I hope you will grow up like your father.' [Laughter.] The tendency of the time is to charge religious fraud upon good mea when an elder or a deacon or a Sanday-school superintendent defaults, but there are thousands of scoundrels outside the church where there is one inside it. Men will pay their fare from Europe, but smuggle sits and watches, and declare they have nothing but wearing apparei in their trunks, and substantiate their statement by slipping a \$5 gold piece into the Custom House officer's hand." In conclusion Mrs Taimage urged his he arers to pay more attention to the small things of life.

A POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR TO DR. BOOTH.

The Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, and for merly of Detroit, preached yesterday afternoon in the University Place Presbyterian Church, in the pastorale of which he may possibly become the successor of the Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth. He has offered his resignation of

up from Norfolk that gardeners agont nere will hold of as long as possible.

"What time do you start from Queen's with your load for Gansevoort Market!" was asked.

"About 7 o'clock in the evening. I have sixteen miles to drive, and if I let the horses jog along as they like we get here about midnight."

"What is the object in starting so early!"

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

In its issue of vesterday THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE presented numerous features of especial interes and all its departments were crowded with impor tant news, editorial, literary, and other matter. Some leading articles were the following:

Some leading articles were the following:

Foreign.—Special cable dispatch from London about
French wars, English politics, and current personal, literary and theatrical topics. Dispatches about the hanging of Timothy Kelly, avenging the burning of Alexandria, the Tonquin war, and general events of the day in
foreign lands.

Washington.—Full account of the reinterment of John
Howard Payne's romains at Oak Hill Cemetery. General news in the Government Departments, with special
poem on the occasion by Benjamin F. Taylor.

Boston.—Special telegraphic letter on current personal, political and industrial events.

Chicago.—Special dispatches about political, personal,
dramatic and educational topics.

Palladelphia.—Thenune correspondence about the hotweather annisements and resorts of the city.

The Nation's Schools.—Special correspondence about
commencement time at West Point. Full report of the
graduating exercises at Annapolis.

Out Door Sports.—Special reports of Jerome Park
races and numerous other contests on land and water.

Needs of the Riffs Team.—Some account of what it
will cost to go to Wimbledon, and of what has been done
toward supplying the want.

Albert Weber in Trouble.—Account of the attachment
brought against his property, the reasons therefor, and
his career as a plano manufacturer and speculator.

The Growth of Paterson.—Some interesting statistics
of a prosperous New Jersey city, given in address of the
Hon. William Walter Phelps at the Board of Trade
Dinner.

Summer Leisure.—Thigone correspondence from Sarstreet.

Hon. William Waiter Phelps at the Board of Trade Dinner.

Summer Leisure.—TRIGUNE correspondence from Saratoga, Newport, Long Brønch and other resorts, reporting preparations for the season and arrival of guests.

Society.—Fashionable events of the June days.

Home Interests.—Prices and conditions of provisions in the markets.

Local Miscellany,
Railroad Interests.

The Courts.

Obituary.

General Crook's Campaign.

Hanging of the Barber Brothers.

New Publications.—Reviews of Nathan Sheppard's collection of "The Essays of George Ellot;" W. Mattien Williams's "Science in Short Chapters;" Austin Doson's "Fielding;" Grant Allen's "Coim Clout's Calendar;" and George Parsons Laturop's "Spanian Vistas."

Notes from London.—Letter from G. W. S. about Lord Coleridge, John Bright, Leslie Stephen, Laboulaye and other persons of celebrity.

Current French Topics.—Letter from The Tribuck's regular correspondent about Laboulaye, the Insect show, art sales and diplomatic topics.

Californian Holidays.—Letter from a staff correspondent describing San Bernardino and its surroundings.

Lord Lansdowne.—Letter from The Thibury's regular

Camorinan Hondays.—Letter from a stan correspondent describing San Bernardine and its surroundings.

Lord Lansdowne.—Letter from The Thibune's regular London correspondent telling how Lord Lansdowne came to be appointed Governor-General of Canada.

Edelweiss.—A romantic tale of Alpine advanture.

Broadway Note Book.—Personal notes and notions of a Broadway lounger on men and things the country round.

round. The atrical Systems.—A talk with Mr. Augustin Daly about changes in the star and combination companies. The Founding Asylum.—A glimpse into the workings of a great benevotent institution.

a great benevolent institu The Trade in Straw Hats. New Plays for Next Season. Science for the People, Science for the People, Religious Intelligence, The Apthorpe Mansion, A Baliad of Brave Women, Rational Dress for Men, Mr. Heory James's England, A Human Mulberry Tree.

Following is a brief summary of the principal news topics of the day:

Following is a brief summary of the principal news topics of the day:

Foreign.—Timothy Kelly, the fifth man to be executed for the Phoenix Park murders, was hanged in Kilmainham Jail on Saturday. — The Caradian Wimbledon team was selected. — Li Hung Chang, the Chinese General, has been authorized to treat with France regarding Toaquin. — Suleiman Daoud was hanged in Alexandria for burning that city. — The Mexican Chamber of Deputies anthorized the settlement of the National debt. — A powder explosion at Scutari killed tee Turkish soldiers. — A large division of the Russian army was reviewed.

Domistic.—The divorce of Major A. H. Niekerson from his wife was annulled by the Circuit Court in Philadelphia on Saturday. — The Legislative bills missing from Governor Butler's office have been found. — George Fredericks, a theatrical manager, was shot in Kansas City, Mo., on Saturday, by a newspaper reporter. — The libel suit of Mr. Hinman against Bishop Hare has been transferced to Philadelphia. — The trial of a suit against the Hon. Columbus Delano for nearly \$2.0,000 was concluded at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. —
Three sindents were drowned in the Cuyahoga River, at Cleveland, Friday night. — The Nagara Falls Park Commissioners met at Niagara Falson Saturday. — General Crook, it is reported, expects soon to overtake the Apachea. — Fires in Chicago caused a loss of \$175,000, — The monument to John Howard Payne was unveiled at Washington. — The Chicago produce markets were cuil.

City And Suburban.—An attachment was issued on Saturday against the property of Albert Weber,

Were Guil.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—An attachment was issued on Saturday against the property of Albert Weber, who is insolvent; the estate of the late Mr. Weber is numerical. hotel like the Manhattan Beach, in the height of the season, will buy more fish than a thousand persons. That is a fact, strange as it is. There was a similar falling off in business here when the cievated road was first opened. All the people who used to come through here then on their way to the Harlem boats and step to buy fish to take home with them suddenly ceased coming and the business fell off a great deal. It may come back, however." And Mr. Blackford went away, presumably to see if it had.

H. J. Collins was shelling pears at als vegetable stall near the centre of the market. When asked if he had noticed any falling off in the business he said:

Stocks were active in spots, were coals.

Stocks were active in spots, were coals.

Stocks were active in spots, were coals.

cents. Stocks were active in spots, were fluctuating at higher figures, and closed feverish.

Copies of the paper may still be obtained at the office of THE TRIBUNE or by mail. Price, 5 cents.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEW-YORK, June 10.

There were several "bearish" features about he monthly report of the United Pipe Lines for May which tiwere a surprise to the trade generally Against an increase in the net stocks in of only 11,715 barrels, there was an increase last month of 242,744 barrels. The increase in gross stocks in May was 487,194 barrels, but the "sediment and surplus account" of the Pipe Lines was increased 244,450 barrels. Not only was there a large accumulation in net stocks but the outstanding certificates (representing of thrown on the market) were increased in 1,691,692 barrels, the amount issued now being larger than ever before. There was an increase of 38.490 barrels in the receipts of oil in May, and an in-crease in the deliveries of only 53,156 barrels. The exess of receipts over deliveries in May was 258,080 barrels, against a similar excess of 272,746 barrels in Apri and of 404.571 barrels in March. Following are the official figures (in barrels) of the United Pipe Lines for

the last three months: U.P.L. March, 1883. April, 1883. May, 1883. Net stocks... 33,112,011. 33,123,726. 33,366,471. Certificates issued... 25,853,292. 25,393,241. 27,084,094. Credit balances... 7,258,719. 7,739,485. 6,281,537. Receipts...... 1,785,537. 1,896,793. 1,895,283. Peliveries... 1,378,936. 1,884,047. 1,637,203. Excess receipts... 404,571. 272,746. 259,089. Compared with the same month a year ago, the re ceipts in May show a fulling off of 443,887 bargels and a gain in deliveries of 140,637 barrels, the decrease in excess of receipts from a year ago being 584,524 barrels But the net stocks show an enlargement of about 7,000,000 barrels and the certificates outstanding hav been lucreased nearly 6,500,000 barrels. Appended is a

comparison with last year in barrels : U. P. L. May, 1882, May, 1883, Net stocks ... 26,457,830 33,366,471 Inc. 7 Certificates issued, 29,522,530 27,984,934 Inc. 6 Credit balances ... 5,734,310 6,281,387 Inc. 6 Receipt ... 2,330,170 1,800,283 Dec. Deliverius 1,496,546 1,637,293 Inc. Excess receipts ... 842,694 258,080 Dec.

The dealings last week at the Petroleum Exchange in

DETRACTION.—The Younger Lady: "Oh, aust, did you observe what a badly made dross Mrs. Brown had ont" Aunt (who couldn't bear "that wounds"): "Ah, that's how it was it fitted her so well, dear—yes!"—[Punch.

THE MONEY MARKET:

SUNDAY, June 10-P. M. The Custom House returns of the foreign move ments of merchandise at New-York las week present results that are \$619,987 and \$2,602,996 less unfavorable to the port than were the movement, respectively of the corresponding weeks of 1882 and 1881. The differences principally are because of smaller importations, and those to some extent are occasioned by the near approach of the date when the new tariff will go into effect. The imports of dry-goods last week were only \$790,761 against \$1,349,639 and \$1,593,750 respectively, for the weeks of 1882 and 1881; yet the total imports (\$7,033,370) were only \$678,748 less than for the week of 1882, and were \$2,274,182 less than for the week of 1881. The exports of the week (\$6,445,921) were \$58,761 smaller than for the week of 1882 and were \$328,814 greater than for the week of 1881. For the twenty-three weeks of each of three years the imports of merchandise have exceeded the exports as follows: 1883, \$48,942,264; 1882, \$90,836,336; 1881, \$26,298,241. Including the specie movements the balance against the port for the twenty-three weeks of this year (\$48,695,586) is \$12,441.311 less than m 1882, and is \$1,855,145 less than in 1881. But in 1881 the balance against the port, at this date, included the imports of \$24,252,490 in specie over the exports of the same, while for this year the imports of specie exceed the exports only \$203.322.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM JANUARY 1 TO DATE. MERCHANDISE. 1881. 1882. 1883. .:\$191,064,117 \$227,194,092 \$200,643,846 .: 164,765,976 136,857,656 152,151,583 Imports in excess of exports...... \$26,298,241 \$30,836,336 \$48,492,264 SPECIE. \$29,548,361 \$1,770.812 5,295,871 \$1,470,251 Imports in excess of exports. \$24,252,490 Exports in excess of imports. \$29,699, \$203,322 \$20,699,439 ... MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE

fmports in excess of exports...... \$50,550,731 \$61,136,897 \$48.695,586

Duiness prevails in commercial and mercautile offairs The spring of 1883 has proved neither profitable nor satisfactory to merchants or manufacturers generally, and many Eastern mills have been compelled to pass their usual semi-annual dividends. A hopeful feeling for the autumn trade, however, prevails; but that depends so much upon matters which are yet undeveloped, that the anticipation has not yet passed beyond the sphere of mere

The cotton speculation was drooping all the week, and business in "spot," either for consumption or export, was small. Yet the exports continue large for the season, and that in face of dull accounts from the European markets. Last week the exports from all the ports amounted to 54,087 bales against 57,650 bales for the preceding week and 34,317 bales for the week of 1882. Since September 30 the exports have amounted to 4,450,800 bales against 3,284,700 for the same time of the preceding year. The coal and iron trades are without essential change. There was rather more doing in iron of favorite makes at the reduced quotations, but prices are still weak and the situation is embarrassed by bankrupt stocks that are held only for a market at prices which will pay the advances made.

The Engineering and Mining Journal says of the coal trade:

The authracite coal trade has relapsed into a state of the most abrolute duliness. A few inquiries are made by dealers who want to buy coal for June and July delivery at present prices, with a view to guarding against the threatened increase in July. Thus far, these offers are declined. . . Until now, however, it cannot be said that the aunouncement of the programme is frightening buyers much. . . Manufacturers are cuiting down their requirements to narrow limits, and the general depression in business, which will not probably be relieved to any extent during the present month, is telling on the consumption of authracite coal, notably in the Eastern States. A spirit of extreme caution prevails in all business circles, and the movements of some of the anthracite-carrying companies are not regarded with much tavor in anascial circles. . . Absolute stagnation characterizes the bituminous ceal trade. The manufacturing domand and the quantities supplied to steamers have fallen off very much, and we hear of little or no business.

The relations between the railways have been The authracite coal trade has relapsed into a state of

The relations between the railways have been more critical for some time past than has been permitted to be known. It was an open secret, even before the beginning of inland navigation, that rates were not maintained, and while the charges of cutting rates principally were made against some of the smailer and less important companies, shippers and receivers of merchandise have looked wondrously wise when asked to what extent the practice was general. It is now beyond question that matters are approaching such a crisis that nothing less than prompt action by the chief executive officers of the various ratiroads will prevent an open rupture at an early date. Despite the fact that gram may come from Chicago to New-York by water at 8 cents a bushel or about 15 cents per 100 B, the railroads last week brought out of Chicago 14,271 tons of grain. Of that quantity the Michigan Central, the Lake Shore and the Nickel Plate roads carried 6,456 tons; the Pennsylvania's two roads 4,746 tons and the Baltimore and Ohio and the Grand Trunk each 1,500 tons. The total rail movement of flour, grain and provisions last week from Chicago was 23.142 tons against 21,764 tons for the week of 1882 and 31,102 tons for the week of 1881. Of the old roads only two-the Pan Handle and the Grand Trunk-carried as much as they carried in the week of 1882, and only one roadthe Grand Trunk-carried as much as in 1881. The Grand Trunk's gain last week on the week of

..... 31,102 21,764 23,142 Total tons.....

sues were nigner, but their prices generally cruled by the temper of the sham speculation.

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS.

3 1

BOSTON, Saturday, June 9, 1883 | Vesterday To-day | Vesterday | Vest

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS.

LONDON. June 9-12:30 p. m.—Atlantic and Great Week erp first mortgare trustees certificates, 47% Eire, 874 co. second consols, 98; Illinois Central, 148½ Reading, 29%; New York Ontario and Western, 27%.

LONDON. June 9-2:30 p. m.—Paris advices quote three per cent restee at 78 frames 95 centimes for the account, of building gone into the Bank of Engiand on bainance and 124 is 245,000.

LONDON. June 9-2:300 p. m:—Atlantic and Great Western first new York Central, 1204; Illinois Central, 1204; Mexican Ordinary, 122.

LONDON. June 9-9:00 p. m.—Paris advices quote three per cent rentes at 79 frames 50 centimes for the account. LONDON, June 9-76:00 p. m.—Paris advices quote three per cent rentes at 79 frames 50 centimes for the account. LONDON, June 9-76:00 p. m.—Paris advices quote three per cent rentes at 79 frames 50 centimes for the account. Account for bank bilis, 60 days to three months, is 3-jule cent, and for trade bilis, 60 days to three months, is 4 per cent. Stocks with the exception of Americans have been affected by the deep residen in Paris caused by fear of a costly campaign in conscion with the Tonquin difficulter. Louisville and Nashville, Norfolk and Western and Websch preferred have risen 3, EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS.

MINES AND MINING.

SUNDAY, June 10-P. M. The market for mining stocks last week was very dull, and prices generally were weak. Robinson

declined from 83 to 75@77 cents. Sonora, as usual, was active, but fell from 40 to 29 cents, and yesterday recovered to 34@33 cents. Sierra Grande rose from 1.50 to 1.70, but yesterday closed at 1.40. The Comstocks were dealt in to a moderate extent, and were strong all the way out. Virginia Consolidated rose from 58 to 80 cents; Cahfornia from 29 to 40 cents, and Sutro was active at from 23 up to 29 27 cents; Union Consolidated rose from 614 to 852 and Sierra Nevada from 6 to 773.

> SALES AT THE MINING EXCHANGE. |---ACTUAL SALES. --- | SHARES

Names	Open	High est.	Low-	Final	N, Y,
Alta Montana					
Bassick			9.1	9.13	100
Belle Isla.	. 20	.20	20	.20	700
Caledonia B. H		.75	.7	.70	100
California,	.37	-41	31	.40	1,100
Caribou	13	.14	10.15	114	1,000
Con. Virginia	.70	.84		.80	800
Decatur	- 114	.04			4,800
Eastern Oregon	.31	.33	.3		
Elao	1	.11	-13	18	1,500
Eureka Cou				3.00	200
Gold Stripe	0.	.08	0	.08	500
Rarlem	1.40	1,44	1.40	1.40	
Homestake	15.75	10.70	15.74		620
Horn Silver	6.62				
Imperial		.09			100
Little Cutet	43		.4		500
Navajo		1,45	1.43		100
North Belle Isle			.20		210
Rising Sun	.03	.03	.0:		100
Robinson Con	.77	.77	3.10	.77	500
Sierra Grande		1.04	1.4		700
Sierra Nevada					100
sonora Con	.29				9,700
State Line, Nos I & 4		.04		179	100
Stormout		.69	.01	.67	8.700
Surre Tunnel		1 220	0.00	12 4514	200
Union Con	8.63	15.63	5.5	9.03	200
Total sales for the dar	•••••			*****	35,610
CLOSING PRICES OF	CAL	IFOR	NIA	STOC	KS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 9, 1833.

Yesterday, To-day,

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIGUNE.) SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—The advance in Com-stock shares in the past two weeks is attracting the attention of operators, who had abandoned all hope

attention of operators, who had abandoned all hope of seeing them resurrected again.
Flood was interviewed in Virginia City yesterday and predicted better times, saying: "There is no better place to find mines than on the Comstock." He says Senator Fair was either missepresented or labored under an halfucination in his interances some time since in New-York.
Business thus far has been confined to the middle and north-end stocks. The shorts have suffered heavily. Outside stocks have been quiet.
The bullion-producing mines have been remitting about as usual.

Builion valued at \$51,000 was received in Ne York on Salurday from the mines, making a total for the week of \$158,000.

The total sales of mining stocks at the New-York Mining Stock and National Petroteum Exchange the past week were officially reported ac 192,117

May shipments of bullion

Total, \$7,974 91 4,127 80 18,705 00 9,248 60 9,337 34 19,998 00 6,490 00 52,233 04 45,510 36 59,500 00 2,909 86 25,539 99 5,987 34,71,312 79 39,191 27 Mine Alhambra..... Con, Wyoming, April act Curisty, May 30 Head Centre Con, May 22 Mr. Diablo, May 28 Northern Belle, May 28 Navajo, May 28 Odessa, May 10 Pinal Con, May 16 Syndicate, May 1 Standard, May 28 Yellow Jacket, May 23

HOMING-PIGEON FLIGHTS.

The Newark Homing-Pigeon Club had its third race of the season yesterday. The entries, fiftypast 5 o'clock, and the prizes were won in the following

Name.	Time, Minutes.	Distance, Miles.	Average speed, Yards. 1,403 1,3:4 1,285 1,222 1,186	
I. Sigler A. P. Baldwin W. Linfert W. Bennert	288 314 3195 3255 315	230 4 25284 23284 2323-16 2328		

The next race is arranged for June 20, ville, Ohio, a distance of 334 miles.

LIVE STOOK MARKETS-SY TELEGRAPH. CHICAGO, June 9—The Drovers' Journal reports: HogsRecipts, 12,000 head: shipments, 2,100 head: market slow
and weak: Mixed, \$6 40 0 50 85; Heavy, \$6 80 87 15; Light,
\$6 45 0 58 5; Skips, \$3 30 0 58 0; Heavy, \$6 80 87 15; Light,
\$6 45 0 58 5; Skips, \$3 30 0 58 0; Expendents, \$,500; market
brisk: the small supply soid out carriv at 10c. alvance; Exports, \$6 80 0 50; Good to Choice Shipping, \$5 40 0 55 75;
Common for Fair, \$5 0 55 40.

Sheps—Receipts, 100 head; shipments, \$00; market way
quet and steady: Fair, \$2 75; Good, \$4; Choice, \$4 50;
market well cleared of stock at close.

BUFFALD, June 9.—Cattle-Receipts to day, 2,100 head;
total for week thus far, 9,305; for same time last week, 8,000;
consigned through, \$35 cars; market dull and drouping.
Sales—Fair to Good, \$5 0 50. consigned through, 335 cars; market dull and drooping, Sales-Fair to Good, \$5.555.

Shees-Recents to-day, 3,000 head; total for the week thus far, 33,000 head; for same time last week, 15,000 head; consigned through, 50 cars; nothing doing; market demorational and the sales of alized.

Hoss-Receivts to-day, 5.500 head total for week thus lar, 32,000 head; for same time last week, 29,000 head; consigned through, 147 cars; domand fair and prices higher. Sales; Good to Choice Yorkers, 86 30 3 \$7.5; Licht da. 25 00 256 \$5; tool Batchers and Medium, \$7 10257 25; Pigs, \$6.40 \$\$40.75.